yellowish patches on the dorsum. On segments 4–8 the yellow area on each side takes on the form of a well-defined yellow marking, reaching from the base to about the middle of the segment, except on 4, where it is about three-quarters as long as the segment: on 5–7 the marking is deeply bifid, and the lower branch becomes progressively shorter: on 4 and 8 the branches of the marking are completely separated at the base: on 9 the yellow marking is reduced to a mere basal dot. Segment 10 is wholly black. Ventral surface of segments 1 and 2 mostly yellow; a broad mid-ventral black band on 2; 3–8 yellow in the basal half (or thereabouts) and black in the apical half (or thereabouts); 9 and 10 black.

Anal appendages blackish brown, about as long as segment 9; conical; straight, except at the tips, which are pointed and divergent.

Vulvar lamina not at all prominent; the posterior margin straight in ventral view and slightly arched when seen from behind.

IV.—*Results of the Oxford University Expedition to Spitsbergen*, 1921.—No. 25. *Hymenoptera Parasitica: Ichneumonoidea.* By JAMES WATERSTON, B.D., D.Sc.

THE thirteen specimens of parasitic Hymenoptera taken by the Expedition are referable to three genera, whose study presents very considerable difficulties. Moreover, the descriptions of Holmgren—to whom mainly our knowledge of these insects from Spitsbergen is due—are insufficient for critical work. Thanks, however, to the kindness of Dr. A. Roman, Stockholm, who has access to Holmgren's types, three of the possibly four species represented in the collection have been determined. I desire to thank Dr. Roman heartily for the trouble he has taken. As Dr. Roman is at present engaged in revising the Hymenoptera of Spitsbergen, it is unnecessary to offer now any descriptive or comparative notes on the species recorded below.

All the specimens were taken by Mr. C. S. Elton (whose collecting was done at the head of Klaas Billen Bay, "Bruce City"), mostly from various flowers growing on a raised shingly beach at from 0–60 feet.

All of the three named species were originally described from Spitsbergen, and Mr. Elton's captures were apparently made under the same conditions as Holmgren's over fifty years ago.

Braconidæ.

Ichneutes hyperboreus, Holmgr.

Ichneutes hyperboreus, Holmgren, Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. viii. P. 5, p. 25, ♂ ♀ (1869).

♂ ♀, "shingly raised beach, with *Dryas* etc.," 22. vii. 1921.
♀, "*Dryas octopetala*, area of shingle," 30. vii. 1921.
♀, "on flowers," 2. viii. 1921.

The Rev. T. A. Marshall (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, pt. ii. June, p. 184) says:—"The Rev. A. E. Eaton brought a specimen [of *I. reunitor*, Nees] from Spitzbergen"—referring probably to the present species.

Ichneutes spp. are known to destroy saw-fly larvæ (Tenthredinidæ), and Holmgren remarks (*l. c.*) that *I. hyperboreus* doubtless parasitizes *Nematus* (i. e., *Pristiphora*) *frigidus*, Bohem. The latter species was also secured by the expedition [*cf.* Morice, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 9, vol. x. no. 56, p. 220 (1922); *cf.* also R. Malaise, Ent. Tidskr. p. 11 (1921)].

Ichneumonidæ.

Atractodes bicolor, var. *arcticus*, Holmgr.

Atractodes bicolor, Gravenhörst, Ichneum. Europ. iii. p. 791, no. 179 ♀ (1829).
Atractodes arcticus, Holmgren, Öfvers. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Förh. xxix. P. 6, p. 99, ♂ (1872).

2 ♀, "on flowers of *Saxifraga hirculus*," 4. viii. 1921.

Probably a dipterous parasite. Several species of this genus have now been bred from maggots in carrion.

Stenomacrus pedestris, Holmgr.

Orthocentrus pedestris, Holmgren, Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. viii. P. 5, p. 23, ♀ ♂ (1869).

2 ♂, 3 ♀, "on flowers of *Silene acaulis*, about 30 ft.," 2. viii. 1921.

♀, "on hut window-pane or ledge below, about 25 ft.," 14. viii. 1921.

This is probably a parasite of some small nematocerous dipteron.

Stenomacrus sp.

2 ♂, "dry tundra on shingle, 0–60 ft.," 11. viii. 1921.

On first studying the *Stenomacrus* material of this collection I did not separate the above examples from *S. pedestris*, but later suspected they might be distinct.

I accordingly sent them to Dr. Roman, who tells me that in his Spitsbergen collection there are also two males comparable with those collected by Mr. Elton. Dr. Roman, however, is not yet prepared to offer a decided opinion as to the status of this form, and here the matter must for the present rest.

British Museum (Nat. Hist.),
Nov. 1922.

V.—*New Malachiid Beetles and further Notes on the Distribution and Synonymy of various other Species from South and East Africa* [*Coleoptera*]. By G. C. Champion, F.Z.S.

Since the publication of my papers on the African species of the Malachiid-genera *Hapalochrus, Hedybius, Ebæus, Attalus,* &c., in recent volumes of this Magazine (1920–22), some overlooked material, including several novelties, has been found in the buried "accessions" in the British Museum, and various other forms have come to hand from S. Africa, these latter having been communicated by Dr. Péringuey, or received from Mr. R. E. Turner and the "Imperial Bureau of Entomology." Mr. H. E. Box, too, has recently brought four new Malachiids captured by himself during the present year at Kabete, near Nairobi, E. Africa, as well as six species of *Hapalochrus*, from the same locality. The new forms are numbered to indicate where they should be placed in the arrangement previously adopted.

Hapalochrus, Er.

In addition to some corrections in the synonymy [Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) vi. pp. 537–539], two species, *cyaneoguttatus* (No. 9 *a*) and *natalensis* (No. 9 *b*), were subsequently added [*op. cit.* (9) vii. pp. 344, 345] ; one, *dollmani* (No. 58) transferred to a separate genus, *Notomalachius* [*op. cit.* (9) ix. p. 580] ; and one, *dasytiformis* (No 10), proved to be a